

# JAPAN IS LIKELY TO RENEW HER SHANTUNG PROMISES SOON

abrogation of treaties and notes exchanged with Japan in 1915 regarding Shantung, including Japan's note promising return of Shantung to China under certain conditions. The Chinese grounds for the abrogation demand were five:

Because they contravene the Allies' formula of justice.

Because they violate the territorial integrity and political independence of China guaranteed in conventions between Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States and Japan.

Because they were negotiated in circumstances of intimidation and under the duress of the Japanese ultimatum of May 7, 1915.

Because they lack finality, being so amended by Japan who sought to make them agreements before China was suffered to enter the war.

## SENATOR PITTMAN FEARS NEW INTERNATIONAL DISSENSIONS.

In the Senate today Senator Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, spoke for ratification of the treaty and the League covenant. He contended that any reservations would reopen the whole field of negotiation, encourage other nations to make reservations and renew international dissension.

"Are we justified in assuming that other parliaments and governments will accept without further interpretation our definitions of the articles of the covenant as affecting our own obligations?" asked Mr. Pittman.

"Japan's most bitter fight at the council table was to grant the League jurisdiction to prevent the United States, Canada and Australia from excluding Japan from their territories under the immigration laws. Think you that the Japanese Government will neglect the opportunity to again insist upon reservations in the treaty covering this point?"

"Would there be cause for surprise if, in the circumstances, the Parliament of Great Britain should be justified in adding a reservation to the Treaty when it goes back to them to the effect that the clause providing for limitation of naval armament shall not, by reason of Great Britain's peculiar situation, apply to that government?"

"Unless we approve this Treaty as it stands then we open the door to all of the dissension possibilities of renewed international dissension." Senator Smith of Arizona, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, followed Senator Pittman with an address in which he upheld the League covenant as protecting the Monroe Doctrine, reserving domestic questions for National action, providing ample opportunity for withdrawal and preserving the Constitution in all respects.

"This covenant," said Senator Smith, "is as near perfect as the best and sincerest minds of thirty nations could make it. Not one of its critics has presented even the skeleton of the League that would suit him and save the world. What kind do you want? It is high time to give us a sample of your superior wisdom by presenting a model. Your good faith is at stake. It is easy to tear down what you could not build."

## French Troops Replace Americans in Luxembourg.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—French troops have been sent to Luxembourg, on the demand of the Council of the League, to protect the frontier. This action was taken because of the departure of American troops from Luxembourg.

## Free Trade Demanded Before German Assembly.

BASLE, July 25.—A dispatch from Weimar says that the German National Assembly yesterday discussed an international policy. Several of the speakers demanded the adoption of free trade with the view of ending monopolies and improving general exchange.

## Demarcation Named as Italy's Ambassador to Germany.

ROME, July 25.—Giacomo Demarcio, director-general of the foreign office, was named Italian ambassador to Germany to-day. Prince A. de V. de V. was appointed counselor to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

## BAREFOOT RUSSIAN ARMY DRIVING REDS BACK ON PETROGRAD

American Relief Officers Find Anti-Bolshevik Force Lacking Guns and Supplies.

PARIS, July 25.—Twenty thousand Russians, many of them barefoot and without rifles and unsupported by heavy artillery, compose the northern Russian army whose front extends from the Finnish coast to Petrograd and which is driving back toward Petrograd a Bolshevik army four times as large, according to reports received here from officers of the American Relief Administration on the scene.

These officers are working part of the time under Bolshevik fire, endeavoring to provision and to provide medical supplies to this army. Officers and soldiers alike are clamoring for tanks, which had been promised them by the Allies, and with the help of which they express confidence they could reach Petrograd speedily.

The reports of the provisioning force show that after the arrival in some sectors early in July of white flour, supplied by the Americans, many of the Bolsheviks succumbed to the lure of white bread and joined their enemies.

One entire organization, known as the Green Guards because the men were green uniforms to render them inconspicuous in the forests, and which was more than 2,000 men strong, surrendered to the anti-Bolshevik forces.

Before the American help arrived the Russians were without soap, and cigarettes were so scarce that they brought a ruble and a half a piece. The improved conditions and the better food now supplied to the northern army is cheering it, the men whose morale is reported high as compared with that of the Bolsheviks opposing them.

The latter, according to the reports, now have to be kept on the front lines by threatening them with their own machine-gun fire. Scoury is said to be prevalent among them owing to the scarcity of fresh vegetables.

There is sufficient American food available in the Gulf of Finland to supply Petrograd and its suburbs for three months, but the lack of co-ordination of Allied assistance to the Northern Russian army and to the Red Army operating in conjunction with it is declared to be preventing the movement upon Petrograd from progressing with sufficient speed to effect relief much before winter. By that time the American food now near the scene would not be available.

As bearing upon the foregoing, an Estonian official report on Thursday announced that the Bolshevik offensive in the Estonian region had been stopped by the Estonians and that the latter, strongly reinforced, had commenced a counter-offensive, forcing the Bolsheviks into full retreat.

## BERLIN EXPECTS LOAN HERE

Negotiations in New York Reported Proceeding Favorably.

BERLIN, July 25.—(Associated Press).—Negotiations of the Deutsche Bank with New York financial institutions for a large loan of unannounced proportions, are proceeding favorably, according to information in official quarters.

A canvass of international banking houses in New York to-day failed to elicit any information concerning reports that a German loan is in process of negotiation here. It is understood that German bankers are endeavoring to place a large credit, amounting perhaps to \$100,000,000 in this country, but as far as is known the negotiations have not passed the initial stage.

## Three Notable Entries in Monmouth County Horse Show Photographed in Ring To-Day



CLARA S. PECK ON FALLAH

MISS MARGARET HOMPSON ON FOWELTON

SAMUEL ANIERON ON GIPSY

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## AMERICANS GUARD SIBERIAN RAILWAY, WILSON EXPLAINS

Answers Johnson's Call for Information—Troops Will Stay as Long as Needed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson to-day advised the Senate that the American Military Expedition in Siberia was there primarily to protect and maintain operation of the Siberian Railroad and indicated that the expedition would remain as long as such protection was necessary.

Another purpose of the expedition as outlined by the President was to give relief to the Russian people in Siberia by furnishing food, clothing and other supplies. Mr. Wilson said there was no intention of interfering with Russian sovereignty.

The retention of American troops to protect the American railroad forces under John E. Stevens, the President's letter stated, is a "vital element." By agreement with Japan, the President stated, the American troops are to remain there as long as the railroad expedition is engaged in maintaining operation.

The President's communication, detailing at great length the activities of the American Military and Railroad Forces in Siberia, was in response to a resolution of Senator Johnson, Republican of California, inquiring regarding the American policy in Siberia, and how long it was proposed to retain the troops there.

## CANADA SAYS TAFT'S RESERVATION MEANS REFUSAL TO RATIFY

Barring of Dominion Involves Change of Contract, Says Minister of Justice, Who Signed Treaty.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Canada to-day raised the question of the right of the United States Senate to accept the reservations to the Vocational Peace Treaty suggested by former President Taft, especially number two, which, in effect, is said to read: That self-governed colonies and dominions could not be represented on the League council at the same time with the mother government, or be included in any of those clauses where the parties to the dispute are excluded from its settlement.

C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Cabinet and one of the signatories to the treaty at Versailles, in making the protest, added that the acceptance of the reservations by the United States Senate would be tantamount to a refusal to ratify the treaty. Mr. Doherty's statement follows:

"A reservation such as Mr. Taft is stated to have suggested would involve modification of the covenant upon a matter which formed a most material condition of the assent thereto of the British Dominion and Canada in particular.

"The right of Canada as a member of the League to be eligible for representation on the council was clearly understood and unequivocally recognized by all concerned. A reservation in effect negating that right would involve a change in the contract after acceptance and signature by all parties—in regard to a matter which, in the Dominion's point of view, is of its essence. An such it is clearly inadmissible and not distinguishable from a refusal to ratify."

## CITY PLANS TO SELL SURPLUS ARMY FOOD HERE AT CUT PRICES

(Continued from First Page.)

Prices. The aggregate of the meats is 77,622,553 pounds, while the ground cereals exceed 5,000,000 pounds, and include flour, corn meal, hominy, oatmeal and rice flour. Prunes reach the grand total of 1,459,000 pounds, and there are over 500,000 gallons of vinegar.

Capt. A. A. Stewart, in charge of the Zone Surplus, No. 461 Eighth Avenue, expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which the municipalities of this State and New Jersey were "interesting themselves in behalf of the consumer."

The following are the cities that are working in the interest of lower food prices: Newark, N. J.; Yorkers, N. Y.; Middletown, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Rutherford, N. J.; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Gloucester, N. Y. and New Brunswick, N. J.

Bids were opened yesterday on lots of smoked hams totalling over 800,000 pounds, but as the highest bid was only 27c, the offers will be rejected and the hams will be offered to municipalities at 30c a pound.

The Evening World is interested in the 5,000,000 consumers of this city who for the past three years have had insufficient food. Now that there is a prospect of getting wholesome food at a low price.

There is a prospect of the release of some 5,000,000 pounds of roasted chickens, the War Department, offering the prices on similar grades of frozen poultry in the wholesale market. Some of these Congressmen who are anxious to investigate anything and everything might find a real job in looking up the purchase by the Government of some 4,000,000 pounds of roasted chickens, taking possession of them between April 1 and May 31 this year, only to discover that they didn't need them, and causing an actual shortage of that grade of poultry, which permitted the packers to advance their prices from 5c to 7c a pound.

This block of poultry was purchased from six firms in Chicago, and no bids were asked for from any one else. The firms and the approximate amounts sold by each were: Oley, Richter & Marks, \$5,000; L. Gilman, 1,200,000 lbs.; Swift & Co., 500,000 lbs.; Armour & Co., 500,000 lbs.; Morris & Co., 500,000 lbs. The only bidder from the Cudahy Packing Company was rejected, their price being higher than the others.

It will be remembered that this purchase was consummated immediately after the Poultry Division of the Food Administration had ceased its activities, and the whole transaction is looked on with suspicion by wholesale dealers in dressed poultry in New York.

The recent heavy rains have caused much damage to growing crops, especially in low-lying land, and much of the fresh vegetables are in poor condition. Potatoes advanced to \$1.50 a barrel, but will be lower in a few days. All kinds of salads are cheap. Lettuce is costing the retailer about 5c to 6c a head on the average, but they are charging anywhere from 10c to 15c, which is double the amount any fair dealer should charge.

The beef companies failed in their efforts to advance meats this week as scheduled, the rainy weather up-

setting their plans. Prices are now inclining downward.

The finest rib roast should not cost more than 45c, a 45c, while the other cuts give the dealer a profit at 32c on the chuck and 24c, a 24c, on the second cuts.

The Hebrew housewives should demand lower prices on broiling chickens, as the wholesale price dropped to 88c to 40c, and consumers should not pay more than 45c. Priced as kosher-dressed fowls are also lower and only fancy fat hens should cost more than 45c.

Kosher dressed meats are also lower, and trimmed breast steaks should not cost more than 35c to 34c. Peaches are still cheap and 30c to 35c, a dozen to consumers gives the retailer a large profit.

## SENATE ORDERS INQUIRY INTO PACKERS' METHODS

Directs Trade Commission to Investigate Buying of Hogs and Cattle.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate to-day directed the Federal Trade Commission to make an immediate investigation of packers' methods in buying cattle and hogs.

The investigation is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Harp, Georgia, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, which was adopted without a roll call to-day.

Other developments of the day in the agitation against high food prices were:

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts wrote to Miss Jessie B. Haver of the National Consumers' League insisting that an investigation of the high cost of living was necessary whether or not the Kefauver bill passed.

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## \$12.50 MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN ITEMIZED BY BAY STATE BOARD

Commissioners Show How Self-Supporting Workers Spend Amount Set as Low Limit.

BOSTON, July 25.—Explaining their establishment of \$12.50 as the minimum wage at which a self-supporting woman can meet the cost of living and maintain her health, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commissioners to-day made public the itemized budget upon which they based their decision. The items are:

Board and lodging	\$7.00
Clothing	2.25
Recreation	.30
Self-improvement	.15
Laundry	.50
Cerfices	.75
Doctor and dentist	.30
Church	.11
Newspapers and magazines	.18
Vacation	.40
Savings and insurance	.30
Incidentals	.25

The rate is said to be the highest minimum yet established by a State wage board.

## REVOLTS IN JUGO-SLAVIA ARE OFFICIALLY DENIED

Paris Had Heard Croat Soldiers Proclaimed an Independent Republic.

PARIS, July 25.—Stories of mutiny and other troubles in Jugo-Slavia were denied officially at Laibach (in Jugo-Slavia), according to a dispatch received to-day from Laibach via Vienna and Basle. The dispatch said that it was stated officially that order and tranquillity prevail throughout the country.

A dispatch received here from Agram, the capital of Croatia, had reported that troops there had proclaimed an independent Croatian republic and at several points were fraternizing with Hungarian soldiers.

GRATZ, Austria, July 25.—Violent